

The Hebrew.

“חַיָּה עַל מִזְבֵּחַ” “The Eternal Life He planted amongst us.”

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WHOLE NO. 301

The Hebrew

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The Gideonite.

CHAPTER IV.

[CONTINUED.]

SLOWLY Simeon threaded his way through the intricate mountain paths, until he arrived at a woody dell, whose wild and lonely beauty looked as if it had never till now been profaned by the unwelcome foot of man. He flung himself down upon the soft emerald turf, at the foot of a pine which had been riven by the lightning—whose lofty head, towering on high, and seared and leafless branches, contrasting with the verdant green around, gave an air of gloomy grandeur to the scene.

“Curse on him—curse on his race—and all who bear the name of man!” said the Gideonite, bitterly. “The earth, sea, and sky are glad and beautiful, and revel in the consciousness of their beauty. Man links himself with his brother man, and they rejoice together. In fancy is soothed by the carelessness of those who gave it being; manhood is cheered by the gentle smile and tender embrace of the young, the loving, and the beautiful; age smoothed in its passage to the grave by the hand of youth, who thus repays the care bestowed upon it in childhood. Birds build themselves nests, and dwell therein. The beasts flock together in herds; even the hyena—fierce, wild, and untamable as it is, has its mates and younglings to cling to. The meanest insect—the veriest reptile that crawls upon the earth—has something to love, and be loved by in return. And I alone, of all the created beings, am selected to be despised, loathed, and shunned by my species. Why is this? Is it for wronging my fellows? Is it for sinning against my Maker? for robbing the widow, or deceiving the fatherless? No, no, no! It is for none of these offences, if it commenced with my birth, and ripened while I was yet an unconscious infant on my mother’s bosom. It was not for any fault of my own. Wherefore was it, then? Because, forthsooth, my face was less beautiful, and nature curtailed this poor, stunted, misshapen mass of clay, and made it a mockery of man. They have treated me as a worm, but I will avenge myself as a snake. They have trampled down every feeling of humanity in my breast—they have shrunk from me as a pestilence, and avoided me as a demon. By Gehinnom, if I have the form, I will show them that I have, likewise, the heart of a fiend! He, even he, the proud Asmonian prince, might yet have saved me, and would not. I am what the world has made me; and by the God of my fathers, I will pay them back in kind.”

True were the words of the Gideonite. He had indeed been a lonely being from his birth. His father had early married his mother, married her for her beauty, for she was portly, while he was almost boundlessly wealthy. The only fruit of this union was the unfortunate Simeon. A child so unlike its lovely mother, excited no other feeling than disgust in the mind of his father, and Joash wedded another wife. Bitterly did Hannah repine at seeing an other occupying her place; and that repining engendered a feeling of detestation toward the unconscious and innocent cause of her husband’s estrangement, so that Simeon might be said to have been literally nurtured on the stream of hate.

Years passed away, and Joash became the father of many sons and daughters, all surpassingly lovely, and poor Simeon early learned to know the value of personal attractions. Naturally of a passionate and loving disposition, his heart yearned for some object on which to lavish the kindly feelings of his nature; but he could find no kindred soul. His father took no pains to conceal his dislike to the unfortunate. His brothers and sisters would not suffer him to share in their childish sports; and when he sought to unburthen his full heart to his mother, and would throw himself on her bosom and weep, she strove not to soothe the pangs of his grief; she showed no sympathy with his childish sorrows; but checking the full tide of confidence in its outpourings, she repelled him with hate. Even the very house-hold slaves mocked at the deformed.

Thus repulsed on every side, the warm current of his affections chilled, and his feelings were thrown back to prey upon themselves. Simeon became a lonely and miserable being. Denied all companionship with his kind, he hated them with a burning intensity such as only hearts like his can feel. In books he sought that sympathy which even a mother refused; and, plunged in the thickest recesses of the forest, he gave up his soul to the enchanting love of the beasts and fabulists of many lands, whose language’s indefatigable application and constant study enabled him to conquer. Or he would wander among the wild mountain scenery, sometimes absenting himself from home for weeks together. This constant estrangement from all that makes home dear to the heart—this shutting out of all social ties—hardened his heart, and, drying up the source of every tender feeling, converted him to the belief that every living thing was designed against him; and his dislike, as we said, grew to

hate. Insensibly at first the course of his studies engendered a desire to visit other lands, which at length grew into a passion. As soon as he expressed this desire, his father, who was far from anxious to detain him, furnished him with ample means to travel.

Without a single regretful feeling at leaving

the home of his birth, he quitted his native city, and having journeyed through Judea, he hastened to Greece. Sadly he wandered over that beautiful land. Everywhere he saw the marks of devastation. The foot of the Roman had been there, and Greece was no longer the land of the free.

Sickening, he turned from those scenes of desolation and ruin; and leaving the land of the conquered, repaired to that of the conqueror. He visited Rome; he wandered among the monuments of art; he mixed with her people, and his capacious mind saw at a glance the source of Roman wealth and power. He was in the emporium of civilization; but his spirit was restless, for amid the vast multitude that thronged the streets of that ever-busy city, no heart beat in unison with his own. He saw gay groups of merry children sporting together, and memory reverted to his own unloved and neglected childhood. He spoke to them in the language of love, but every rosy face grew pale at his approach, and with cries of fear or looks of mate terror they shrank from the caress of the wretched dwarf.

He returned to his solitary abode, and wept

bitterness of a scared and blighted heart.

Few acquaintances did he make during his sojourn in Rome; but these few were men of power, who perceived the capacities of his mighty mind—a mind that had far outstripped his age—one that, had its energies been properly directed, might have benefited his kind, and lived yet in the annals of his nation, embalmed, as other names have been, in the tears of a grateful people. But it had been early warped, and the latent seeds of virtue, that needed but a fostering hand to produce glorious fruit, for want of culture, had been quite choked up by weeds. Friends he had none.

Again he resumed his wanderings, and leaving Rome and civilization behind, traversed a great part of Germany. Even there, amongst the savages, he was avoided, and when they met him by chance they fled away, howling forth that they had seen an evil spirit. Heart-sick and oppressed, Simeon traversed the mighty forests. Once only, when wounded by a poisoned arrow, he sought the assistance of man, and then, refusing all assistance, the inhabitants hid themselves from him. Cursing the whole human race, he buried himself in an extensive wood, and laid himself down, as he thought, to die. More than once his hand had been red with the blood of his fellow-creatures, but then it was shed in self-defence. Now he felt as if he could remorselessly exterminate all who bore the hated name of man. At last he succeeded in extracting the arrow, and slowly recovered.

He resumed his weary travel. He crossed the beautiful river, since so celebrated as the winding Rhine, and traversing Gallia, crossed to Britain, then but newly appended to the empire of Rome; and having explored that country in every direction, returned to his own.

There was no glad anticipations of the delights of home to light his way. No hearts

had sorrowed at his departure, none would expand and gladden at his return. No arms would open to receive him; no sweet, familiar voices would breathe his welcome home. Home—that world usually so fraught with all the dear associations and fond remembrances of childhood, had no charms for him.

Helema clasped her hands in mute agony, and Simeon went on.

“Yes, he will fall into their snare. The Romans are a merciless people, and a life of slavery and a death of ignominy will be the inevitable fate of this gallant brother.”

“Is there no way to avert such a doom?—no

way to save him from a fate so terrible?” demanded the princess, in a tone of utterable anguish.

“Yes, lady, there is yet one chance left.

There is one who would warn him of his danger; one who could,”—he laid a strong emphasis on the last word—“save him from the gulf of destruction that is yawning to receive him.

But for a service so valuable he would require a reward.”

“Name it,” said Helena impatiently, “and though we are not what we have been, the wife and daughter of Aristobulus can still find

enough to ransom Alexander, even if they are obliged to part with their jewels to furnish the sum required,” and she looked at the gorgeous bracelet clasped around her slender wrist, and for the first time in her life, calculated as to its value.

“Go,” she continued after a brief pause, “bring this being to me, and thou shalt ever have the prayers and gratitude of Heaven.”

“Raise thy veil, lady,” replied the dwarf; “the man who could and would save thy brother, is here before thee.”

Helena threw aside her veil, and gazed on the hideous form and features of the Gideonite, who had sprung to his feet, and now stood erect before her in all his native deformity.

She had seen him but imperceptibly before, and now she shuddered, and with difficulty repressed the scream that rose to her lips.

Simeon marked the sensation which his ill-favored presence made on the beautiful girl.

He compressed his lips and clenched his hands

forcibly together, to prevent any violent outburst of ill-timed passion.

“And for thy reward?” said Helena, faintly

breaking the pause, and anxious to terminate an interview which she felt had already lasted too long, while with an instinctive foreboding of coming evil she dreaded his reply.

“Thy hand, princess,” he replied, “Keep thy gems, I want them not, save as a love-token,” and he proudly pushed back the bracelet which he had unclasped and extended toward him; and again prostrating himself, he caught the beautiful hand, and pressing it between his own rough palms, he poured forth a torrent of passionate words, expressive words, expressive of his devoted and ardent love, not one of which the astonished maiden comprehended, save his calling her “His Helena,” and wildly imploring her to become his bride.

“Thy bride?” she exclaimed, almost gasping

for breath, “thy bride? It cannot be. Now I

comprehend all thy vile scheme. Thou hast

been playing upon the feelings of a credulous

girl, merely to answer thine own selfish ends.

Thou hast wronged my heart to agony to afford

a moment’s sport, but thou hast foiled thyself.

Begone, lest I be tempted to forget my

royal birth and maidenly dignity. A daughter

of the house of the Asmonians become thy

bride? It is impossible; and I marvel at thy presumption in preferring a suit so insulting to her whose presence thou hast outraged by such words as thou hast spoken.”

She endeavored to pass him and depart.

“Why, this sounds well, Helena,” tauntingly exclaimed her companion; “such words become the daughter of a captive; and the flush of anger harmonizes with the delicacy of thy complexion. But,” he added, quickly changing his tone, “believe me, Helena, thou hadst better not decide too hastily, lest thou shalt repent thy decision. Remember, it is a brother’s life that is placed in the balance. ‘What?’—as the indignant princess haughtily averted her head—“will thou not listen? Well, be it so. I will detain thee no longer, for the air is growing damp and chilly. Farewell, lady,—may the hosts of heaven guard thy sinless rest. Tomorrow I shall see thee again.”

Then, springing to his feet, he disappeared through the thick belt of trees that fenced the bower.

Trembling with terror and apprehension, and panting from her recent excitement, Helena sped along the garden path until she reached the house; then bursting into her mother’s presence, she flung herself on her bosom, and gave way to a passionate burst of tears.

“What ails thee, my daughter?” demanded the queen, as she fondly pat back the disordered ringlets from the aching brow of the aggrieved maiden, and looked into her pale face with maternal solicitude.

Helena was too much exhausted to reply. The violence of her emotions had overpowered, and unnerved her, and she wept till childlike, she slept herself to sleep.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SPAIN AND THE JEWS.

In the course of Disraeli’s “Conningsby,” the author describes the origin of his leading character Sidonia, representing him to be a member of an old Spanish family that had given to the State many distinguished citizens, but had, in common with two-thirds of the Aragonese nobility, secretly adhered to the ancient faith and ceremonies of their fathers—a belief in the unity of the God of Sinai, and the rites and observances of the laws of Moses.”

Mr. Disraeli then describes in the following glowing style the history of the old Spanish Jews:

When once those Mosaic Arabs whose passage across the strait from Africa to Europe long preceded the invasion of the Mahomedan Arabs, it is now impossible to ascertain. Their traditions tell us that from time immemorial they had sojourned in Africa; and it is not improbable that they may have been the descendants of some of the earlier dispersions, like those Hebrew colonies we find in China, and who probably emigrated from Persia in the days of the great monarchies. Whatever may have been their origin in Africa, their fortunes in Southern Europe are not difficult to trace, through the annals of no race in any age can detail a history of such strange vicissitudes, or one rife with more touching and romantic anguish.

“I do,” said the princess, marvelling greatly to what this preface might tend.

“It is of him I would speak,” resumed the dwarf. “‘Tis true he has escaped—but?”

“But what?” interrupted Helena almost breathlessly.

“Patience, lady; he has escaped from prison but at present is wandering through the country, hunted like a beast of prey. His foes are on his track. This can last but a little while, for he is surrounded by snare on every side, and he cannot escape them. What then will be his fate I leave thee to imagine.”

Helena clasped her hands in mute agony, and Simeon went on.

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THE HEBREW.

BEAUTY AND INTELLIGENCE.

It is not the most perfect in outward form who usually inspire the deepest love. History shows us that the most lasting and profound attachments were lavished on women possessing a moderate share of personal attraction. Beauty, in itself, is so alluring and captivating, that it is worth our while to consider in what consists the mysterious and subtle charm which has the power to enchain the heart in spite of the eye's criticism.

Women have in all ages, regarded beauty as the most effective weapon to conquer and subdue man; and the desire to possess it, we beg to suppose, results not from any passion for domination, but from a laudable desire to influence him for his own comfort and happiness; however this may be, well-intended or not, their solicitude for the possession of beauty has induced women of all times and nations to search after those things which seem to offer a chance of concealing imperfection and enhancing or embellishing their natural attractions. This has led them into numerous follies and extravagances, and given encouragement to a crowd of charlatans, who have been known to speculate upon a woman's anxiety to appear beautiful. If the hours expended in contrivances for the adornment of the casket were employed for the polishing of the jewels within; if, half the time consumed in the consideration of a coiffure, or the arrangement of a corsage, were devoted to the moral training of the heart which beats within, and the developing of the vast capabilities of that noble portion of the human frame, which renders it the most beautiful and intelligent of created beings—woman would find her influence more powerful and unfailing; the admiration she would excite would be a sentiment compounded of esteem, respect, and love; and in rendering herself worthy of these, she would attain what the toilet, with all its attendant mysteries, is of itself insufficient to accomplish.

That woman should derive satisfaction from believing herself an object of man's homage, is a natural feminine instinct; and we would not quarrel with it, if she would be a little more fastidious as to the kind of admiration that is awarded to her. She should reject that which seems paid to the mere material combinations of form, color, style, and elegance, and learn to value the far more flattering tribute which seems called forth from a just appreciation of those noble and tender qualities, whose intrinsic beauty neither plain features nor an ill-dressed figure can destroy. This discrimination would tend to crush vanity and conceit; coqueting, with its selfish heartlessness, and the many frivolous cravings after beauty, all of which arises from a wrongly based ambition. The impress of these vicious sentiments defeats their object; the temper becomes sour and irritable, and the expression of the features at once silly and anxious, and the mind degenerates into a state approaching depravity.

The latter ambition to be admired for the graces of the mind more than those of the person, would suggest the habitual practice of the social virtues of amiability, kindness, and good temper, as well as the careful culture of all the faculties which refine the taste, elevate the soul, and enoble the heart. Intelligence, unlike the fashions of a day, becomes all countenances; and sweetness of temper has the inestimable advantage of making ugly women appear pretty, and elderly ones youthful.

It is a responsible duty a woman owes to herself, as well as her family and society, to render herself pleasing and agreeable. Her person claims a certain degree of attention: she has a right to study the arts of dress, and to avail herself of the legitimate appliances for the improvement of her appearance; but the most scrupulous attention to the toilet will never make her sufficiently attractive to be lovable or estimable. Rich, well-chosen apparel will not compensate for a cold heart; a glowing cheek does not neutralize the effect of a freezing supercilious manner; nor a bright smile soften the severity of an uncharitable word. The eye soon turns away, uninterested and indifferent, from mere animal beauty, unillumined by good temper and intelligence.

Woman is happily endowed with qualities of a gentle and endearing nature, which are often suffered to lie dormant or run riot. She is eminently qualified to be a worker of benevolence, an instigator of noble deeds; let her not sink into thraldom of vanity let her not be, what we are told some saugacious sage has defined her, "an animal that delights in finery." Let her awake to her own responsibilities, and feel conscious that her influence, well intended and wisely directed, is a "redressed beauty;" let her be the woman of high intelligence and sweet temper, who becomes the theme of general admiration and individual attachment, the inspiration of the hour—the good genius of every scene.

Let woman, then, perceive that there exists a charm superior to beauty to attract and subdue all hearts; let her cultivate her intellect, and by her own feminine attributes prove herself the kind, gentle, intelligent creature man needs, cherishes, and esteems.

STATISTICS OF PARIS.—Some curious statistics of Paris have lately been published: The entire population is 1,700,000—750,000 men, 700,000 women, 250,000 children; 400,000 of these men, women and children live on their own incomes (rentes) or are professional; 100,000 are in schools, hospitals, and charitable institutions, 200,000 are wholesale and retail traders, 1,000,000 are mechanics, 35,000 are soldiers. There are 426,811 individuals who represent the manufacture of what are called "articles of Paris." These "fancy workers" consist of 285,861 men, 105,410 women, 25,410 children. Paris possesses 1,800 engines, equaling together 10,000 horses' power. One horse power equals, by French official computation, seven men; so the result gives 70,000 arms.

AUSTRIA.—It would seem that the Concordat has virtually been abolished in Austria. A secular priest, the editor of an Ultramontane paper, was recently sentenced to a term of imprisonment for attacks against the law. This sentence has been confirmed by the Supreme Court of Vienna, and the punishment will be carried out in an ordinary gaol notwithstanding a clause in the Concordat which stipulates that a priest can only be imprisoned in a religious house. Cardinal Rauscher interceded on behalf of the offender, and claimed for him this privilege, but the Minister of Justice referred the Cardinal to the Constitution and the decision of the Supreme Court, and declared that the provisions of the Concordat had been abrogated, and were null and void.

Hans G. Rosenthal, banker of Amsterdam, has received from the Emperor of Austria the decoration of the Anna Order of the second class.—J. R.

There are three who are especially beloved by God: he who is not passionate, he who is temperate, and he who doth not stand upon his dignity.

THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AT JAFFA.

Under the auspices and care of the *Jerusalem Alliance*, an agricultural school has been founded at Jaffa, known as the "College of Agriculture of the Universal Israelitish Alliance."

The following are the regulations adopted by the committee:

1. A practical farmer is to have a general management. The pupils will be educated by a competent teacher.

2. Not more than ten pupils will be admitted annually.

3. The apprenticeship lasts three years, starting from the third year, there will always be thirty pupils in the school.

4. The pupils are to be fed, lodged, and clothed in the institution.

5. Those admitted in the school must be Israelites, of at least thirteen years of age, and not over sixteen. They must be in good health, know the elements of Hebrew and arithmetic, speak Arabic, speak and write a European tongue. Those pupils are preferred who coming from the schools of the "Alliance."

6. Children of other denominations will be admitted gratuitously, as day scholars, but their number shall not exceed that of the boarders.

7. Besides the number of boarders already mentioned, other Jewish pupils will be admitted, if coming from other countries, but instruction in this case must be paid for.

8. The pupils are examined annually. On completing the third year, the outgoing pupils are given a diploma setting forth their proficiency.

9. At the end of the second year, a piece of ground, sufficiently large to maintain ten families will be purchased for the purpose of being cultivated. This land will be sold to Israelites, with the condition that they will employ the pupils who have left the school, as their assistants. If the land cannot be sold, it will be cultivated under the direction of the school, assisted by the pupils, who may share in the profits.

10. The school will prefer Jewish laborers, and will endeavor to find work for those unemployed. It will seek out those who are actually cultivating the soil, assist them, and by leaving with them some pupils who have completed their studies to improve agriculture.

11. The installation and superintendence of the institution are confided to the members of the Central Committee, delegated in the East.

12. A report, exhibiting the moral and material condition of the institution shall be published annually, and addressed to the Central Committee.

The institution will derive its income from the following sources:

Annual subscriptions and donations.

The sale of the produce of the land.

The sale, renting or cultivation of the lands annually purchased.

KAFFIR MESSENGERS.

You may send the Kaffir for sixty or seventy miles with a letter, and he will prepare for the start as quietly as if he had only a journey of some three or four miles to perform. First, he cuts a stick some three feet in length, splits the end, and fixes the letter in the cleft, so that he may carry the missive without damaging it by the grease with which his whole person is liberally anointed. He then looks to his supply of snuff, and should he happen to run short of that needful luxury, it will add wings to his feet if a little tobacco be presented to him, which he can make into snuff at his first halt. Taking with him a short stick with the knob at the end, called a "kerry," he will start off at a slinging sort of mixture between a run and a trot, and will hold this pace almost without cessation. As to provisions for the journey, he need not trouble himself about it, for he is sure to fall in with some hut, or perhaps a village, and is equally sure of getting both food and shelter. He steers his course almost as if by intuition, regardless of beaten tracks, and arrives at his destination with the same mysterious certainty that characterizes the migration of a swallow.

It is not so easy to address a letter in Africa as in England; and it is equally difficult to give directions for finding any particular house or village. If a chief should be on a visit, and ask his host to return the call, he simply tells him to go so many days in such a direction, and so on. However, the Kaffir is quite satisfied with such indications, and is sure to attain his point.

When the messenger has delivered his letter, he will squat down on the ground, take snuff or smoke probably both and wait patiently for the answer. As a matter of course, refreshments will be supplied to him; and, when the answer is handed him, he will return at the same pace.

Travelers are always surprised when they first see a young Kaffir undertake the delivery of a letter at so great a distance, and still more at the wonderfully short time in which he will perform his journey. Nor are they less surprised when they find that he thinks himself very well paid with a shilling for his trouble. In point of fact, the journey is scarcely troublesome at all. He has everything his own way.

There is plenty of snuff in his box, tobacco wherewith to make more, the prospect of seeing a number of fellow-countrymen on the way, and enjoying a conversation with them, the dignity of being a messenger from one white chief to another, and the certainty of obtaining a sum of money which will enable him to adorn himself with a splendid set of beads at the next dance.

REVENGE.—The noblest revenge we can take upon our enemies is to do them a kindness; for, to return malice for malice, and injury for injury, will afford but a temporary gratification to our evil passions, and our enemies will only be rendered the more bitter against us. But, to take the first opportunity of showing them how superior we are to them, by doing them a kindness, or by rendering them a service, the sting of reproach will enter deeply in their soul; and, while unto us it will be a noble retaliation, our triumph will not unfrequently be rendered complete, not only by blotting out the malice that had otherwise stood against us, but by bringing repentant hearts to offer themselves at the shrine of friendship.

FRANCE.—Molle, Amelie Isabelle Hamel, the young lady who has kindled so violent a flame in the heart of the young Prince Louis de Bourbon, cousin of the ex-king of Naples, is the daughter of a rich Israelite of Havannah. It is said that a civil marriage has lately been contracted between the pair at New York, and this in spite of the objection of the Prince's father and of the opposition of the Catholic clergy. The young lady is said to be of wonderful beauty.—*Hamagid.*

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The Hebrew.

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(Von unserem Berliner Correspondenten.)

Berlin, 24. Mai 1869.

Die Fluth der Prosaikliteratur, welche durch die Angriffe Rob. von Mohl's und den Brief Richard Wagner's an Frau v. Muchaß hervorgerufen wurde, ist nun im Abnehmen begriffen. Die Ansicht, es sei dem Herrn Wagner mit seinem verblichen Aeltern nur darum zu thun gewesen, gleichsam als Reklame für die neuzeitliche Mischbarkeit seiner Pusse, Standab zu erregen, stellt sich immer mehr als die einzige richtige heraus und sein Plan ist ihm für den ersten Augenblick noch geglückt.

Der freilich hat die öffentliche Meinung sein Machwerk bereits ad acta gelegt,

und es bleibt dem willändischen Barratzenkämpfer nichts übrig, als auf neuen Standab zu sinnen,

ohne der er einmal nicht leben zu können scheint.

Überlassen wir ihm seinen wahnhaften Halluzinationen, um uns an echten Kunstgebilden und

Künsten zu erfreuen.

Joseph Joachim, der anerkannt Größte unter den lebenden Geigern, ist nach längerr Pause vor vierzehn Tagen, und zwar in einem Volkskonzert an die Öffentlichkeit getreten. Das Bekanntwerden seiner Mitwirkung genügte, um die großen Räumlichkeiten des prächtigen Concerthauses in der Leipzigerstraße bis auf den letzten Platz mit einem Auditorium zu füllen, wie es glänzender und gewohnter Berlin schwerlich gesessen hat.

Das Programm reichte nur Compositionen von Beethoven, darunter das große Violinconcert. Einem Joachim allein ist es vergönnt, diese wunderbare Schöpfung des erhabenen Meisters zu voller Geltung zu bringen. Die mit inniger Weisheit verdunne Kraft und Größe seines Tons, der Ernst und die Reuehheit seines Spiels, das sich ganz in die Composition hineinversetzt, während die eigene Individualität in den Hintergrund tritt, sie sind es, die Joachim als den klassischen Violinspieler, vor allen als den berufensten Propheten Beethovens erscheinen lassen. — Als der Meister das große Violinconcert beendet hatte, ging erst ein leises, murmelndes Flüstern durch die ergriffene Verfaßmung, dann aber brach die Bewunderung für den Künstler in einem wahren Beifallsturm aus, der sich so oft und in gleicher Intensität wiederholte, daß man an dem fast so steiflichen und reservierten Berliner Concertpublikum irr zu verbergen glaubte. Beim Verlassen des Saales waren alle Besucher darin eing, daß ein solch reiner Klanggenuss ihnen eine glänzend geboten wäre, und daß es dem Künstler, der kaum einige Male im Jahre öffentlich austritt, nicht hoch genug angerechnet werden müßte, sein herliches Talent zum Befen der Kämen verbergen zu haben. Und wer ist es, dem diese, den Menschen und den Künstler gleichschenden Lobeserhebungen gelten? Einer von denen, die nach der Theorie des Herrn Wagner nicht einmal sich selbst, geschweige denn Andere begeistern können; ein Jude, der seiner Ueberzeugung nach eine glänzende Stelle zum Opfer gebracht hat. Den Lefern wird es vielleicht noch erstaunlich sein, daß Joachim vor ungefähr vier Jahren auf seine Würde als erster Concertmeister des nun depositierten Königs von Hannover resignierte, weil die Anstellung des von ihm empfohlenen Violinisten Grün an der Königlichen Kapelle verweigert wurde, wie es hieß seiner jüdischen Religion wegen. —

Das heilige Fest der Erstlinge ist vom herrlichsten Frühlingswetter begünstigt vorübergegangen. Durch sein Zusammentreffen mit den christlichen Pfingsten wurde es vielen sonst in Geschäften aufzuhaltenden Glaubensgenossen gefallen, dem Gottesdienst beizuhören, und so gestaltete sich der Jubel zu den mit Palmzweigen und blühenden Tropfenschäften ausgeschmückten Synagogen zu einem ganz ungewöhnlichen. Im mittleren der Festfreude, verschön durch Blütenkunst und Vogelgang, bewegte sich kaum ein langer Reitenzug durch die von gepulpten Spaziergängern belebten Straßen, das Bild des Todes dem blühenden Leben entgegenhaltend und an die Todtenfeier des folgenden Tages gemahnd, in der es so ergriffend vom Menschen ist:

„Des Morgens bläht er pflanzengleich
Der Abend steht ihm weiß und dieich.“

Wir geleiteten einen Mann zur ewigen Ruhe, dessen Name weit über die Grenzen seines Vaterlandes gebrungen, und auch vielen Lesern des „Feder“ nicht unbekannt geblieben ist, den Chef des Bankhauses J. T. Goldberger. — Vor ungefähr 25 Jahren als armer Lehrer aus Österreich hierhergekommen, gelang es ihm durch Erfindung und Betrieb der sogenannten Reumatumkeiten, von denen er den Beinamen Ketten-Goldberger erhielt, einen und einen weiterbreiteten Ruf zu erwerben. Ist auch die Wirkung seines Heilmittels in den meist hässlich problematischen, so fand dasselbe doch reisenden Absatz und drang bis in die kleinsten und entferntesten Orte. Die hierdurch geprägten ausgedehnten Verbindungen kamen dem Berühmten später bei Errichtung seines Baumgeschäfts aufs Vortheilhafteste zu Statten und verhalfen der neuen Firma bald zu bedeutendem Ansehen. — Streng an den religiösen Sagen seiner Vaterlandshaltung, hielt sich Goldberger fern von Jelotismus und Antisemitismus; Arme und Leidende fanden bei ihm, der sich oft und gern seiner traurigen AnEntbehrung reichen Vergangenheit erinnerte, eine offene Hand und ein mitfühlendes Herz; ihm folgt der schöne Ruf eines edlen und mildsätigen Mannes. —

Von der Säit des Todes zu den vielfachstigen und bewegten Leben der Menschen zurückkehrend berlalte ich mit inniger Beifriedigung von einer Schöpfung, die ihren Gründen zu höchsten Ehre gereicht. Nach Besichtigung manigfacher Schwierigkeiten ist hier vor kurzem die erste höhere Volkskunst eröffnet worden, welche dem unbestimmt

teilen Theil unserer jüdischen Bevölkerung und vorzüglich den armen polnischen Durchreisenden Gelegenheit bietet, für eine äußerst geringe Summe amhähnd fünf Cent, ein nahrhaftes unter strenger Beobachtung der rituellen Speisegebräue zuverreites Mittagomahl einzunehmen. Einem wie großem Bedürfnisse hiermit abgeholfen wird, zeigt die Frequenz, deren sich das neue Institut erfreut. Die Berliner Gemeinde ist wieder einmal mit einem ebenso humanen wie gemütlischen Werke vorgezogen; mögen ihr die andern bald nachfolgen.

H. Jacoby.

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יִשְׂרָאֵל. Sunday, June 27
יְהוָה בְּנֵי כָּל־
יִשְׂרָאֵל. Friday, July 9
יְהוָה בְּנֵי כָּל־
יִשְׂרָאֵל. Saturday, August 7, 8
... Saturday, Sunday, August 7, 8

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WORSHIP.

"O! come let us worship and bow down; let us bend the knee before the Lord, our Maker."—Psalm xcv. 6.

Thus are we affectionately addressed by the Royal Psalmist, in words at once simple and majestic, and invited to evidence our loyalty to the King of kings, and evince our duty and love to our Lord and our Maker.

Do we, however, joyfully accept this fond and distinguished invitation? Do we feel it a privilege, a delight and an honor to be allowed daily to worship our Maker, or do we not often, too often, look upon prayer as a duty indeed, but rather a wearisome one, to be got over rapidly, so as to interfere as little as possible with the day's work, profit, convenience, or pleasure? Is not prayer too often a mere string of sentences, repeated, without change or omission—but likewise without emotion or reflection, without heart and without soul? And dare we, can we call this mock homage—this lip service—prayer?

Were we permitted to hold communion with any of the great ones of earth, to tell them of our hopes and our fears, of our cares and our wants, with what alacrity would we obey the honored summons. How we should prize the invitation. How sincere would be our gratitude, how earnest and truthful our expression of thankful praise. And yet, when we approach the Lord of lords, the King of kings, the dread, though beneficent Creator, alas! we come with a lagging step, with cold heart, and absent mind.

How is this? Do we reverence the earthly potentate, the fellow creature, who shares our weakness, our failings, and our sufferings, more than the world's sovereign—the universal Lord, the All-wise, All-powerful and All-sustaining God? Or do we think, (oh! thought profane,) that the God of Truth, the Omnipotent, will be satisfied with mere vain and unmeaning repetition of words mechanically poured forth from the memory, and not gushing forth from the fount of sincerity, from the depths of our holier nature, and impregnated with our purer aspirations?

Oh, let us be undeceived. Such is not prayer, but mockery; an insult to our Maker, treason to our conscience. No, no! these words are not prayer—they are not winged words. Multiply such words, as you may; speak them in venerable and ancient tongues, or in modern languages—words without meaning attached to them go not up to heaven, and are of no avail, nay, more, they are a lifeless counterfeit, a deception, a delusion, and an hypocrisy. It was not in such a fashion that Abraham "called upon the name of the Lord," and that Moses supplicated for his people. It was not thus that David swept the golden lyre of adoration, and that Daniel knelt three times daily, with face toward Jerusalem turned. The movement of the lips and the sound of the voice do not constitute prayer. The psalmist declares, "To Thee, oh Lord, I lift up my soul." The heart's worship—the intensified thought—will alone ascend unto God, and return in blessing upon us, daily and hourly, to calm, to soften, to refine, to elevate, and to ennoble our nature—blessings which it is in our power to call down from heaven.

If thus we great and inaugurate the day; if our morning prayer is not only spoken, but thought and felt; in how calm, holy, inspired, and peaceful a spirit shall we commence the day. We shall go forth to our work, whatever that work may be, with the determination to be faithful and diligent, and to fulfil conscientiously our several duties; for we shall feel that God's eye is upon us. We shall act considerately and kindly to one another; for after having just implored our Heavenly Father's mercy and forgiveness for our own shortcomings, we shall remember that we are all his erring children. Vain and evil thoughts will not trouble us; or, if they do, they will be quickly

repelled from the heart, purified by the worship of the All-wise. And if disappointment and vexation should fall to our lot, a sweet inward hope and joy will still comfort and encourage us. For in the morning we felt a Friend's protective love, and we know that He will be ever ready to hear our cry—to strengthen and to save us. And when the labors and the cares and the tumults of the day are over, and we turn in the silent meditation of our heart to Him, who, for wise and holy purposes, sometimes tries us with trials that call forth all our fortitude and our faith, we feel that we turn not in vain, but that from Him we regain the firmness of purpose and strength of will to renew the cares and the duties of life that await us, God willing, on the morrow.

And when we have once tasted some of the sweet fruits of real prayer, we shall not only approach our Maker at the morning or evening hour, or at numbered holy days and festivals, nor shall we require to be in Synagogue, or to have a prayer-book in our hand, to raise our thoughts to Him;—not only then or there, but in the noisy workshop, in the busy mart, in the crowded streets, in the solitary sick room, in the restraint of the school room, or in the freedom of nature, in every place and under every circumstance, our joys and our griefs, our hopes and our fears, our gratitude and our anxieties, will shape themselves into prayer; and a short but fervent aspiration—though unheard by and unknown to man—will mount up to the throne of God, and reach the Almighty's ear.

The Bible shows us, by the example of prophets and other holy men, that prayer and pious meditation are pleasing to God; but it tells us likewise in what frame of mind must be the man who approaches his Maker. The contrite sinner may humble himself, and worship beside the pure and innocent child,—the prayers of both are acceptable to the Lord; but let us not presume to pray with our hearts full of evil thoughts. Let us not speak of truth, holiness, and purity, and go forth to commit acts of fraud, deceit, and sin. Let us not have one conscience for the Synagogue, and another for our homes, one for the hours of devotion, and another for the hours of business. Let us not flatter ourselves with the foolish, impious thought, that our prayers can deceive our Creator, and can conceal our sinful hearts and evil deeds from His all-seeing eye.

And when we pray, what should be our prayer? Moses, David, and other pious men of ancient times have supplied us with forms of prayer for daily use, as well as for seasons of festivity and of sorrow; but beautiful as many of them are, and dear to us as a band of brotherhood between all Jews in all countries, it is impossible they should always express the state of our individual feelings, our peculiar wants and special circumstances. And surely we should not fear sometimes to pour out our own hearts, and clothe our own thoughts in our own simple words. Our earthly cares and troubles will be made lighter by the prayer which resigns them to God—our good resolutions more binding, if sanctified by prayer.

Next, what should we pray for? If we pray for merely temporal favors—and such we call the health and worldly prosperity of ourselves and of those far dearer to than ourselves—let us remember, even while we breathe the fervent wish that we ask in blindness for that

which we think best, and which yet may in mercy be withheld from us. The parent is not angry with the child when refusing, in kindness and love, to grant the fond desire which his own sagacity assures him, if yielded, would prove hurtful to his beloved. Surely, there is more mercy in the refusal than would be in the bestowal.

There are, however, prayers that never remain unanswered, and which should at all times be the habitual language of heart and mind; those prayers which ask for moral strength and meekness—for a loving spirit, and a living, active faith—will never be sent in vain to our Father in Heaven; and it is for these lasting treasures—treasures that will endure when life itself is over—that we should most frequently implore Him who is everlasting.

Praise and thanksgiving must also form part of our worship. We are told, "It is good to praise the Lord." And the best and noblest hearts have ever most delighted in the song of grateful adoration. In order to be able truthfully and earnestly to praise the goodness of the Lord, it would be wise for us often to pass in review—at least as often as we reflect upon our vexations and disappointments—the benefits we daily receive, and the mercies hourly showered down upon us. The glow of health—the gladness of spirits—the blessed eyesight—the power to work—the kind parent—the loved child—the good, confiding wife—the fond, protecting husband—the self-sacrificing sister—the faithful brother—the sincere friend;—all are gifts of our Creator, all call for joyous thankfulness and praise. Do we daily thank God for these every-day blessings, and for the sense of enjoyment which He has so beneficially endowed us? Do we only mention them in our prayers when we lift up our voices in the agony of despair, when we are ourselves prostrate on the bed of sickness, or at the side of the couch of our beloved, or while under the dread thought of having that dear and treasured one taken from us? Do we thank God while enjoying our blessed faculties, while our eyes dance with delight and take in the varied beauties of nature? Or do we wait till the eye is dimmed with age, or impaired by disease, to utter complaints, or ask for fortitude to bear the deprivation? Do we thank God for the manifold blessings we have, and praise Him for the happiness enjoyed in every pleasurable

emotion? or possessing all these in thankless silence, do we, like greedy children, cry for more, while we have enjoyment and happiness already in ample quantity before us?

What we should pray for, before all things, is a faithful and truthful spirit—a confiding and loving nature—a grateful disposition—a sympathetic soul, that seeks its joy in giving more than in receiving; that receives gratefully, and more willingly bestows; that considers "being blessed" the power of blessing; that regards true happiness the ability to produce it in others; that sees a joy for life in the beautiful, the pure, and the holy; that sees benefit in teeming nature, and good in all that God hath created for His glory, to His praise, and to our delectation; that sees in himself a being gifted with mighty powers to work out the law of his own existence, to praise God by acting in accordance with his own conscience, and to contribute to the well-being of others by the energy of his own example, and active intelligent benevolence.

Pray, pray, reader, for such a spirit—the spirit of prayer and of adoration. And with this spirit, evoked from our heart of hearts, let us worship with the sweet singer of old, and "bow down and bend the knee before the Lord our Maker."

THE JEWS.

The Jews are an exception to the general law which seems to govern the history of people. Like individuals, nations are born, become developed, reach a maturity of grandeur and strength, decay, die, and disappear, leaving only their tombs, crumbling monuments, and mutilated records behind, to tell succeeding generations that they had lived at all. The Jew is an exception. He does not decay, and he refuses to die. He has endured enough suffering to have destroyed every stem of life in half a dozen other nations—and yet he survives, still. He has gone through the furnace of persecution, heated seven times hotter," in nearly every land on the globe, and nearly every century of historic time; and he remains unbent, unsubdued, unbroken—the same everlasting Jew, with the same virtues, and the same vices he had four thousand years ago. His persecutions have not supplied his stiff neck, nor dimmed his eye, nor abased his natural force. He has been scattered and peeled; till he exists only in mutilated fragments; but those fragments are animated by a unity which continues vital and indissoluble throughout. There is a solemn grandeur in the tremulous sweep of vision which the Jew takes of the course of time. He has seen the four great empires of the world flourish and fall. He has seen Egypt and Babylon, and Greece and Rome, in their splendor and their pride; and he lives to look and see them no more. Old ages, empires and systems have sprung up to find him here before them, watching their progress, and bidding fair to be here still, after they, too, have gone. He has no country, no living language; he resides in all lands, and speaks all languages. There are German Jews, French Jews, Bohemian, Polish, Spanish, English and American Jews, and black Jews of Malabar; but they all belong to one stock; they are all Jews, and Jews only. They are as ancient as history, but possess a youth that is indestructible—a strange mysterious people, not addicted to great achievement, heroic chiefly in endurance—peaceful without being amiable, or always just—not warlike, but outliving successful nations of conquerors—an ethnological miracle, which men are never weary of studying and which grows in interest with the ages.—St. Louis Home Journal.

DEATH OF RABBI GABRIEL ISAAC POLAK.

The Jewish community of Amsterdam have suffered an irreparable loss in the demise of this erudite scholar, whose death took place at Amsterdam, on Friday night, the 14th ult.

in the sixty-fifth year of his age. His worth as an Hebraist is known throughout Europe, and he has made himself an immortal name by the numerous works that have emanated from his pen. Although in rather reduced circumstances, yet he never failed (so great was his love for book lore) to procure every celebrated work as it was issued from the press. With men like Rappaport, Sachs, Reggio, Luzzatto, Munk, Jost, etc., who have gone before him; with Stein Schneider, Zedner, Zunz, Albert Cohn, Carmoly and with many Christian learned men, he continually corresponded and was a worthy contemporary. There was hardly any classical work but what he translated into Dutch. No one, but those who were intimately known to him, could judge how thoroughly acquainted he was with French, English, German, Italian, Spanish, Latin, and Greek. It was a pleasure to be in his company, and no one who conversed with him left him without having gained some little knowledge by the interview. He was always affable and kind in his manner, and though he might be considered conservative in his religious opinions, yet he was always careful to treat with every consideration those who did not profess the same principles of faith as himself, and was very much respected by all with whom he came in contact. His works will remain an everlasting monument to his memory.—J. R.

The Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati, editor of the "Israelite," and Minister of the Congregation Bene Yeshurun, celebrated with his lady their silver wedding, on Sunday, June 6th, and was presented on the occasion with a check for five thousand dollars, the amount which was raised by private contribution of the members of this congregation.

The Portland Herald of June 6th chronicles the death at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, May 9th, of Leopold Wolff, formerly of Portland, and who was a young lawyer of much talent and great integrity of character. By will, Mr. Wolff divided his estate between a sister in St. Louis and the Portland Hebrew Benevolent Society.

LOS ANGELES.—The ladies' fair held lately at Abel Stearn's Hall, in aid of the building fund of the Hebrew Congregation of this city, has proved a great success, and netted a handsome sum to the worthy cause.

In Lemberg a weekly paper under the name of *The Israelite* will appear in German-Hebrew types.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

[From the Resident Correspondent of *The Hebrew*]

New York, June 9, 1869.

EDITOR HEBREW.—The past week has been a rather religious one in Gotham, for we have had here the convention of the Presbyterian Church, and we must come to the conclusion, that this church, although having been split for about a century, will unite again. Both will forget their particularisms, and the real question before the members of the Old and New School Presbyterians, will be whether the doctrine of the one or the other school shall be adopted as the common faith of the United Church. To us all this suggests the question, whether the two branches of Israelites in this country could not be united. If we find not some means to reconcile the two factions, the chasm will become wider and wider, until an incurable breach will exist, to the detriment of our holy cause. A convention attended to by both parties in a fraternal spirit could do a great deal toward uniting the brethren. *Apropos*, speaking about a convention, reminds me of the one lately called by the rabbis of the Reform party. This call has produced some excitement not only in religious bodies, but also in private families. Already people talk great deal about it, and some entertain the most extravagant hopes. It is of course nugatory to already speak about the probable issues before the convention, and less yet about its probable fruits. Should the convention accomplish nothing else but devise some feasible plan, how to carry on our evening schools for the instruction of the Hebrew religion, and kindred branches, it could be of infinite value in the holy cause. We suffer here from an evil, which does more harm to the cause of Judaism than the views of some of our most radical Reform or Orthodox ministers. This evil consists of hundreds of teachers, who give private lessons. Most of them do not understand even the language of the country, and they try to teach Hebrew. Of religious instruction I will not speak at all, for most of those teachers think this superfluous. Often we have had occasion to observe boys, who were *מִזְרָחָיִם* and who had been drilled six months previous to their arriving at that period, reading the *Torah*, and when conversing with them, we found, they had not the least idea of religion, and besides those mechanically drilled pages, could not read a Hebrew prayer decently. This is the real cancer in American Judaism, and especially in New York City. We must further hope, that the convention will disapprove the most radical doctrines of some of the so-called reformers, who in their desire of reform would destroy the whole basis of Judaism by denying Revelation. Only in such a spirit will a convention be able to accomplish much good. In most all the smaller cities of the Union, wherever a sufficient body of Israelites is found, we might discover literary or debating Y. M. H. A. But in Gotham with its 80,000 Hebrew inhabitants, we look in vain for any such institution.

The Independent Lodge of I. O. B. B. had a picnic yesterday for the benefit of their fund for the widows and orphans. About 900 tickets have been sold and about 600 dollars have been netted. The Daughters of Zion looked as well as ever on the occasion, and a queenly array of beauty and fashion was to be seen. Everything went off satisfactorily, and most everybody enjoyed the festival and hop until the bright day, at 5 A. M. when other business summoned them away. Truly Yours, VERTAS.

SAMUEL BRETT'S NARRATIVE.

Can any of our readers give me any information respecting Samuel Brett, an English missionary in 1850? I have a small volume, title page S. B. date 1709, wherein he gives an account of a meeting of three hundred Jewish Rabbis, besides others, on the plain of Agedan in Hungary, respecting the coming of the Messiah. He states it lasted eight days, commencing on October 12th, 1850, until broken up by some Catholic priest. He distinctly states he was present. It has been copied in the "Phoenix" ed. 1707, 1. 543; in the "Harleian Miscellany" ed. 1803. 1. 379; at the end of Bishop Clayton's "Dissertation of Prophecy" 1806, 1749; and in the appendix to L. of Charles Butler's "Horn's Bible," 2 vols., 1798, 1807, where the credibility of Brett's narrative has been fully discussed.

Mr. Butler causes much inquiry respecting the existence of the council to be made among the Jews of the Continent. His inquiries there have not led to the discovery of a single Jew who has heard of the Council. The English Jews are equally ignorant of it; they treat the narrative as a fable. "The question is," says Dr. Jortin, "whether this narrative has any mere truth in it than the adventures of Telemaeus." The authors of the "Acta Eruditorum" 1709, page 104, declared their just suspicions concerning it. "Ceterum sunt in a Relatione nonnullae quae si plane dubium fidei ejus non reddant rerum saltem Judeorum ignorantia autem anguit."

One is quite contradictory of the other (public library, Plymouth).—L. H.

The first edition of this singular work was published on April 21st, 1855, and entitled, "A Narrative of the Proceedings of a great Council of the Jews assembled in the plain of Agedan, in Hungary, about 30 leagues distant from Buda, to examine the Scriptures concerning Christ, on the 12th of October, 1852, by Samuel Brett, there present." We believe all that is known of the author is contained in his prefatory address to the reader. It appears he was at one time a chirurgeon of an English ship in the Straights, and was afterward preferred to be captain of ship of Muta, sent out against the Turks in the Arches.—Remarks on Ecclesiastical History, ed. 1754, 3. 420.—J. Ch.

ROCKMOND, VA.—M. J. Ezekiel, of this city, left on Tuesday, May 18, on steamer Westphalia, for Berlin, where he expects to remain several years to study the art of sculpturing.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MAURICE'S OPERA HOUSE.—"Little Boy Blue," the clever pantomime of the young student Mack, was given on Monday last to a crowded house. The piece abounds in laughable incidents. Miss Sue Robinson as "Fairy" sings and acts pleasantly, while her dancing is artistic. Paul Martinetti as "Harlequin," Mack as "Clown," and Thompson as "Pantaleon," sustained their roles admirably; all three are accomplished gymnasts and fly through painted walls and liquor casks, as if shot from an arrow. "Little Boy Blue" is a gem, and will, surely, have a good run. Before the pantomime a very good Minstrel performance is given, in which Mack and Thompson shine forth conspicuously, and Miss Gibson, who possesses a fine soprano voice, sings a very pretty song. Saturday afternoon a Grand "Little Boy Blue" Matinee will be given.

OPENING OF DR. ZEILE'S BATH HOUSE.—Dr. Zeile, a pioneer medical practitioner of San Francisco, opened on Saturday last his splendid new Russian, Turkish, and Roman Bath House, for the inspection of invited guests; the former, without doubt the finest in the United States. The Doctor having, during a late tour, inspected all the renowned Bathing Houses in Europe, combined the improvements and advantages of all of them in his establishment. Crowds of visitors availed themselves of the occasion and inspected the building and internal arrangements. The friends of Doctor Zeile assembled in a lower hall, where they partook of a fine collation and drank success to the Institution in sparkling champagne.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.—Robinson's comedy "School" was brought out on Monday last, with a very good cast and splendid scenery. A brilliant audience had assembled to witness the play, and the good acting of Miss Thompson, Miss Crocker, and Messrs. Barrett, McCullough, and Raymond was rewarded by plaudits without stint. To night, Miss Thompson will take her first and only benefit in San Francisco. She will surely receive an ovation.

THE CONGREGATION SHERITH ISRAEL, which has been prevented by unforeseen circumstances, from erecting the new Synagogue on its lot, corner Post and Taylor streets, and the old Synagogue on Stockton street, not accommodating all its members, have engaged the commodious Pacific Hall, in the Bush street Theatre Building, for holding therein divine services during the coming holidays.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, at a meeting held last week, elected the following co-rel

TRAVEL TO THE EAST.—Many of our merchants are leaving San Francisco for the East to make their purchases. If they have proper regard for the welfare of their families, they should, without fail, take out a life policy before starting on their trip. We can recommend the Equitable Life Insurance Company, (Messrs. Miller and Garland, No. 430 Montgomery street, are the General Agents,) as one of the very best in the United States, and one, which offers many advantages to insurers.

INDIGESTION.—Of the many ills, few is heir to, the above is one of the worst, it befalls the sufferer for his or her duties in life, and those afflicted with the complaint drag out their life in misery. The only sure remedy known against it, is Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnaps, which has cured effectual, thousands of sufferers.

ALL THAT SIGHING, and groaning, and gasping for breath, which troubles you so much, just after your meals, can be dispelled like dew before the sun, if you will take a wine glass of the carminative "Excellent." All that nausea and repugnance to food, which some people (especially ladies in delicate health) have at breakfast, is instantly arrested by a little Champagne and "Excellent." Abundant testimonials may be seen at Barry & Fatten's, 413 Montgomery street.

THE most prominent manufacturers and dealers in hoops on the Pacific coast are, most undoubtedly, Messrs. Jacobs and Newman, No. 6 Battery street, near Market. Having great facilities, they are enabled to supply retail dealers at most advantageous terms, and if purchasers of hoops will consult their own interest they ought, surely, buy of none other than the above-mentioned firm.

ATTENTION.—If you want a good fitting pair of boots or shoes made to order at liberal prices, go to F. Beez, No. 315 Bush street. This gentleman will give to everybody satisfaction, and guarantees for his work.

WITHIN REACH OF ALL.—We have seen many splendid photographs, but none to excel those taken by Mr. W. H. Cook, No. 23 Third street. The only wonder is, that he can execute such beautiful pictures at the low price he charges.

Bedding of all kinds, also improved spring-beds, etc., will be sold wholesale and retail, at lowest prices, by Frank & Laeremans, No. 540 Washington street.

ATTENTION.—Cohn's Bakery, No. 804 Greenwich street, have always on hand the best milk and rye bread, and all families should go and give their orders to this place.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Menomy & Lufkin, contractors of sewing, No. 409 Washington street, in another column of our paper.

Messrs. Mayhew & Wenzel, apothecaries, north corner Fourth and Howard streets, have always on hand a large variety of drugs, perfume and medicines of every description.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Great preparations are being made to celebrate our National Holiday with great pomp. One of the finest sights will be the many fashionable ladies of the first families of San Francisco, all wearing the celebrated Prince Cloaks of Sullivan & Co., No. 14 Montgomery street.

ATTENTION.—The new Excelsior Homestead Association has procured a fine tract of land adjoining the Visitation Valley, and divided the same into 604 shares, at \$300 each. We can only advise everybody, who wishes to have a cheap and beautiful located homestead, to secure a share at the office, No. 729 Montgomery street, room No. 2.

REMOVAL.—The well known merchant tailor, Mr. J. S. Hand, has removed his establishment from No. 117 Sutter street, to the spacious store No. 423 Kearny street, near California.

I. X. L. Bitters are all the rage.

SPLENDID SALOON.—Messrs. Porter & Lewis, have opened a splendid saloon in the basement of the Merchants' Exchange, on California street. The excellency of their liquors is well known.

We call the special attention of our house-owners to the card in another column of Mr. George T. Bromley, agent for Ellery's Patent India Rubber Paint and Cement.

FANCY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.—The attention of our lady readers, is especially directed to the card in another column of Mr. Bash, No. 648 Market street, below Kearny.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.—Mr. John Dewar, an old and well known merchant of this city, has opened an office for the transaction of commission business at room No. 15, Stevenson Building, southwest corner Montgomery and California streets.

OUR MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.—Among the different manufacturers in this city the candy manufacturers take a prominent place. Messrs. Schroeder & Albrecht, Nos. 418 and 420 Clay street, have one of the largest candy manufacturers on this coast. They are also agents for the sale of J. M. Wiedeman's celebrated Crystals de Paris, or Parisian Lemonade, a deliciously refreshing summer beverage, manufactured by Schroeder, Albrecht & Wiedeman, 113 K street, between Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento.

THE BEST COFFEE.—It is an undeniable fact that the best coffee in this city, is the Emily Chartres coffee, manufactured by Mr. Charles Bernard, No. 707 Sansome street, corner of Gold. This gentleman has always received the first premium at any fair held in this State. Dealers will find it to their advantage to purchase their stock of this well known firm. He also manufactures splices of all kinds.

The Saloon formerly known by the name of "McElroy's Saloon," S. E. corner of Kearny and Bush streets, has changed hands, and now, as formerly, only the very best quality Liquors and Havana Cigars will be kept at the bar. It is the intention of the new proprietors to make this saloon second to none in the city.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. M. L. & Bro., Importers and Jobbers of fancy and staple dry goods, have removed to their warerooms to No. 2 Battery street.

Serr David Conrad, Nachfolger von J. & D. Conrad, R. B. Edge Front and Washington Straße, hat jetzt am Lager eine große Auswahl von einheimischen und fremdländischen Früchten, Blüten, &c., und verkaufte dieselben zu billigen Preisen.

Town of Menlo Heimstätte-Gesellschaft.—Eine der besten unter den Heimstätte-Gesellschaften ist unstrittig die obige, welche die \$20 monatlichen Eingaben ohne Interesse viele Vorlese \$240, sind 50x242 Fuß und prächtig gelegen.

BORN.

In this city, June 17th, to the wife of J. P. Newmark, a daughter. In this city, June 17th, to the wife of David Stern, a daughter.

In this city, June 19th, to the wife of J. Levy, a daughter.

In this city, June 20th, to the wife of M. Harris, a son.

In this city, June 20th, to the wife of M. Heller, a son.

In this city, June 21st, to the wife of I. Goldstein, a son.

MARRIED.

In this city, June 20th, by the Rev. Dr. H. A. Henry, Aaron Harris of San Juan, to Nanny Bieber of Germany. In Cisco, June 7th, David Wasmuth to Ada E. B.

DIED.

At Carson City, June 11th, Jennie, eldest daughter of Jacob and Antonette Klein.

New Advertisements.

Germania

LIFE INSURANCE

Company,

OF NEW YORK.

WIVES

MUTUAL.

Cash Assets—\$3,000,000

Policies issued in Gold or Currency!

Last Dividend Declared, 40 per cent. Cash.

Office in San Francisco

NO. 333—MONTGOMERY STREET.

BERNHARD GATTEL,

General Agent.

JULIUS JACOBS, Supt. of Agencies.

LEOPOLD STRAUS, Special Agent.

McCARTY'S

NINTH REUNION

... OF HIS...

JUVENILE PUPILS!

AT...

Union Hall, Howard street

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,

Wednesday Evening, June 30.

TICKETS (admitting Gentleman and Lady). \$1.

Children Fifty Cents.

Over TWO HUNDRED CHILDREN, aged 3 years and upwards, will participate in the Exercises, including the Largest Juvenile Class in the city.

The following NEW DANCES will be introduced for the first time:

El Old.....By a Miss

El Napolitaine.....By Two Misses

Grand Dance.....By Seventy Misses

Medley Dance.....By Two Misses

El Polka's Dance.....By Two Misses

Fishterman's Dance.....By Two Misses

Irish Lili.....By Two Misses

Merry Mid Summer.....By the Class

Skipping-Rope Dance.....By Two Misses

Double Clog.....By Two Masters—aged 10 years

Also—Several Favorite Dances heretofore performed at our Reunions.

Character Dances in Costume.

N. B.—After the Entertainment a Programma of 12 DANCES—adults occupying Large Hall, Children Small Hall. Exercises will commence at 8 1/2 o'clock precisely.

GRAND PICNIC.

The Austrian Relief Society

WILL GIVE THEIR FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC

ON SUNDAY, JUNE 27th, 1869.

AT OLD SAUCELITO.

The members of the Austrian Relief Society having used the most strenuous exertions to render the above occasion one of true and ample enjoyment, and to those who are present to who may participate in it, hope the citizens of San Francisco will lend their aid and support to the worthy object in view, by attending in large numbers.

D. Z. ZEILE has also attached to his Blazing Establishment a few handsomely furnished Suites of Rooms, where he will receive and a certain Patients for treatment, who are not infected with any contagious or infectious disease.

To secure this accommodation, it will always be necessary for engagements to be made in advance of the arrival of the patient.

A. PALTENCHI,

NO. 812—MONTGOMERY STREET,

Between Jackson and Pacific, just above

Pioneer Hall, San Francisco,

... DEALER IN...

MARBLE

Of all kinds, also,

Mantel Pieces, Monuments,

GRAVESTONES, MARBLE SLABS, ETC.

Sculpture and Ornaments made to order.

Also, Marble Fountains, Statues, etc., etc.

Fourth and Howard streets

Physicians' Prescriptions Compounded with

accuracy, at all hours.

Also, Sculpture and Ornaments made to order.

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Also, Sculpture and Ornaments made to order.

JOSEPH FREDERICKS,

CARPET

...AND...

Upholstery Store,

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

No. 123 Kearny street

Between Sutter and Post, SAN FRANCISCO.

C. O. D.

C. O'Donnell's Bitters!

Strengthen the Constitution and get

a good appetite.

R. B. Jacobs & Co.,

Mfg. Agents, inc.

No. 423 Union Street, San Francisco.

B. ACKERMANN,

MANUFACTURER OF...

Extract of Coffee,

FACTORY,

203 and 205 West 44th St., N. Y., and

No. 21 Valparaiso st., San Francisco.

General Depot at CHARLES BERNHARD'S

Coffee Factory, 707 Sansome street, San Francisco.

m28

M. J. KELLY, B. J. SHAY, S. SCHUMAKER.

KELLY, SHAY & CO.,

Real Estate Agents,

No. 127 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Offer for sale 1,000 or more cheap Homestead and Business Lots in all parts of the city, ranging from \$600 to \$50,000. Their motto is:

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

Before buying elsewhere, call and examine their list of Property.

KELLY, SHAY & CO.,

157 Montgomery Street.

H. WEAVER,

Saddle and Harness Maker,

NO. 671 MARKET STREET,

Between Second and Third.

RECEIVED A FINE LOT OF EASTERN BUGGY R. HARNES, manufactured expressly for retail trade. An assortment in my line constantly on hand. All kinds of Work made to order. Repairing moderately and promptly attended to. Charges moderate.

Branch of

BROOKS' EXCHANGE!

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, BEG TO AN-

OUNCE to our friends, patrons, and the public generally, that we have opened our NEW SALOON, under the name of BRANCH OF BROOKS' EXCHANGE, on KEARNY STREET, between Washington and Jackson, adjoining the Bella Union Theatre; and thankful for past favors, we cordially invite all our friends and the public to our new place of entertainment, where at all times will be found the best and most select liquors in WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, etc. Concert every evening, CHARLES BROOKS, MICHAEL COOK.

Proprietors.

152

COHN'S

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY

804 GREENWICH STREET, and

HARTMAN'S ALLEY.

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An Entirely New Method for Cabinet Organs,

Distinct from, and every way superior to any

previous work by the same author.

Rapidly superseding all other Methods

of Instruction.

Clarke's New Method for Reed Organs:

By W. H. CLARKE. Full of beautiful Recreations, Voluntaries, etc. Price in Boards, \$2.50. Sent post-paid. O. DITSON & CO., Boston. O. H. DITSON & CO., N. Y. Sold at all Book and Music Stores.

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WARSCHAUER HOUSE,

MRS. A. T. WARSCHAUER..... PROPRIETRESS

No. 639..... Market street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny,

Opposite the Orphan Asylum, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ABOVE HOUSE IS FURNISHED

throughout in a first-class manner. The

table will be supplied with all the delicacies

of the season. Board and Lodging by the

Day, Week, or Month.

The traveling public will find every possible convenience.

A first-class LUNCH will be served daily, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

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THE HEBREW.

PACIFIC HALLS.

New California Theatre Building.

ON AND AFTER THE TWELFTH OF February, these Halls will be Rented for Parties, Balls, or other purposes, by the Day, Night, or Week. The Hall will be entirely fitted up, needing no decorations of any kind. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Parlors, Hat Rooms, and every convenience attached.

There is also a RESTAURANT attached to the building, entrance from inside to the Hall.

Applications to be made to T. M. BLAIR, at the upper store, adjoining the entrance to Hall, from 8 to $\frac{1}{2}$ and from 12 to 1, and from 4 to 5.

WILL & FINCK,

No. 829 Kearny street.

Between Washington and Jackson, New Side.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF

CUTLERY

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

T. A. TALBERT. S. T. LEET.

TALBERT & LEET,
Real Estate Agents,
AND...

Auctioneers' Office & Salesroom
NO. 526 CALIFORNIA STREET,
San Francisco.

Special attention given to purchase and sale of Property.

All business intrusted to us promptly attended to.

Spring Mattresses
Made to Order and Constantly on hand,

OF THE LATEST AND

MOST DURABLE STYLE,
Manufacturers and Importers of

Bedding & Furniture,
Made to Order and Constantly on hand:

Furs, Moss, Wool and Pulu Mattresses, Counterpanes, Comforters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Etc.

HENRY FRANK & CO.
ap3 NO. 210 Commercial street.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL
AND
DINING ROOM,
No. 162 Chambers street,
BET. WEST BROADWAY AND GREENWICH STS.,
NEW YORK.

J. STEINBRINK. PROPRIETOR.

The arrangements for comfort and health are such as will enable me to offer superior advantages to Travelers, concerning the Rooms as well as the Board.

J. STEINBRINK.

C. O. D.

O'Donnell's Cordial Tonic
OR...

WILD CHERRY BITTERS.

N. B. JACOBS & CO., Sole Agents,
No. 423 Front street.

B. HERINGHI,
IMPORTER OF

Watches and Diamonds
Fine Jewelry and
Fancy Goods.

NO. 857 O'LAY STREET,
Three doors below Kearny.

Constantly on hand, a complete assortment of Fine and Plated Jewelry. Receive New Goods by every steamer.

JARBOE & HARRISON

HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TO THE
Northeast Corner of MONTGOMERY AND

CALIFORNIA STREETS. Entrance at Room No.
19, third floor.

B. F. LEE & CO.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Santa Cruz Lime,

CEMENT, PLASTER, FIRE-BrICK, Etc.

S. E. Cor. Davis and Washington streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

HOMESTEAD

FARM ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE AT

KURTZ & SHAEFFER'S,

N. E. cor. Sacramento & Battery sts.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

HAVENT LARGELY INCREASED
their facilities for manufacturing, are pre-
pared to fill orders for

HARNESS, SADDLES,

COLLARS, WHIPS,

LAFFS,

And many other articles of their own manufacture,

and invite the special attention of the trade to the

quality of their said Goods.

We offer a full and complete assortment of SADD-
LERY, HARDWARE and LEATHER of all de-
scription, at reduced prices. We also keep a full

stock of fine.

SINGLE & DOUBLE HARNESS,

OF GIBSON'S, DUNSCOMB'S, and other WELL-
KNOWN EASTERN MAKERS.

Concord Harness of all kinds.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At 214 and 215 Battery street,

mh26 San Francisco.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

RANSOM'S PATENT.

Superior, for Strength and Durability to

Best Natural Stone.

REMARKS

HAVING COMPLETED OUR WORKS, WE ARE PRE-
pared to execute orders for Pains and Ornamental

Stones of any form, color and size, for building Fronts,

Chimneys, water Tubs, Seats, Dishes, Cor-

ners, Posts, Monuments, Copings, Floor Tiles,

Pediments, Filters, Grindstones, Oven Bottoms, Bedstones

for Machinery, etc.

The constituents of this Stone are gneiss and stone, and

is not affected by heat or climate. It is extremely

hard, durable, and strong, and is equal to the best

Buildings, where stone is soon destroyed by the

climate.

For Samples, Estimates, &c., address by letter, or

apply at the Works, corner Turk and Larkin streets.

Pacific Stone Company.

E. T. STEEN, Superintendent.

National Manufactory.

FIFTEEN FIRST PREMIUMS AWARDED

Also, Two First Premiums received in 1868,

by the Mechanics' Institute and the

State Exhibition,

TO

V. Squarza,

FOR HIS

ORIGINAL PUNCHES

Cordials, Anti-Dyspeptic and Hygiene

BITTERS:

For Ladies: Selene.

A. BONA,

Successor to V. Squarza.

H. B. HOFFMANN,

ARCHITECT,

OFFICE—CLAY STREET, ABOVE MONTGOMERY,

(At the office of Architect England.)

C. H. STAKLESON & T. GOLDING,

Carpenters, Builders:

AND...

CABINET MAKERS,

No. 573.....Mission street,

Near Second, SAN FRANCISCO.

AT Stores, Offices, etc., fitted up with neatness

and dispatch, and general Jobbing attended to.

IGNATZ ROELLIC,

Ladies' Dressmaker:

STORE.....NO. 923 CLAY STREET,

Between Dupont and Stockton.

All kinds of LADIES' Dresses made in the

Latest Paris style, or basted. Patterns for Dresses,

Cloaks, etc., out, ml4

New Manhattan Sample Rooms

S. W. Cor. Commercial & Battery streets,

SCHEPER & HAHN.....Proprietors.

Always on hand the very best WINES, LI-

QUORS, ENGLISH ALE, PORTER, and the best Havana

Cigars. Call and try.

REMOVAL.

DR. J. W. WINTER,

DENTIST,

HAS REMOVED TO NO. 504 KEARNY

street, northeast corner California and Kearny.

First-class Dentistry at reasonable rates.

Nitrous Oxide Gas used to extract teeth without

pain.

de4

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Plumbing and Gas-Fitting in all its

branches promptly attended to.

642 CLAY ST., three doors below Kearny

SAN FRANCISCO. au7

H. L. JOACHIMSEN,

Attorney at Law,

Office.....Main street,

TREASURE CITY.....NEVADA.

Particular attention paid to searching the

White Pine County and Mining Records.

Abstracts of Titles made.

THE FINEST

Limburg and Swiss Cheese!

AT THE...

PIONEER EXCHANGE!

Beer and Billiard Saloon,

S. W. corner Montgomery and California streets,

STEVENS HOUSE.

VERMEHREN & HERBER.....Proprietors

All kind of delicacies constantly on hand.

PHILIP KITZ.

W. M. C. HILDEBRANDT,

Importers and Jobbers in

Wines and Liquors,

NO. 223.....SACRAMENTO STREET,

Two door below Front, SAN FRANCISCO.

Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied.

Orders delivered free of charge to any part of the

city.

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Every description of PRINTING, from a

card to a volume, neatly executed on the most

liberal terms.

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RAPP & MUNFREY,

411.....Clay street.

Every description of PRINTING, from a

card to a volume, neatly executed on the most

liberal terms.

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B. L. BRANDT,

House and Sign Painter,

NO. 303.....BATTERY STREET,

THE WORLD'S OPINION OF HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Touching the Bitters, this grand fact is clear,
Their fame fills all the Western Hemisphere;
Known in all lands, washed by its oceans twain,
Health, hope and vigor follow in their train.

Avoid Counterfeits.

Hostetter's Bitters share the common fate
Of all things good—imitators imitate.
Of these beware—discreetly use your eyes—
From honest houses purchase your supplies.

Caution.

THE GOVERNMENT INDORSEMENT.

In order to guard against dangerous impositions, the public are requested to take especial note of the beautiful engraved proprietary stamp through which the Government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This shield, thrown by the Government over the proprietors and the public for their joint protection, is placed conspicuously across the cork and over the neck of each bottle, and cannot fail to strike the eye of the most casual observer. Nothing that purports to be Hostetter's Bitters can be genuine unless the stamp is there.

PAIN KILLER.

We beg leave to call the attention of the public to this celebrated and unrivaled FAMILY MEDICINE. The Pain Killer is a purely vegetable compound, and while it is a most efficient remedy for Pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine even in the most unskillful hands.

FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT.

Or any other form of bowel disease in children or adults, it is an almost certain cure, and has without doubt been more successful in curing the various kinds of

CHOLERA.

Than any other known remedy, or even the most skillful physician. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, the PAIN KILLER is considered by the natives, as well as European residents in these climates, a SURE REMEDY.

NEW BELLA UNION THEATRE.—First class minstrel performances, gymnastics, songs, dances, etc., nightly, fill this theatre with a delighted audience.

Charles Brown, No. 723 Market street, sells all kinds of ranges, stoves and tinware cheaper than any other house in the city.

Der rechte Weg, die Schönheit zu erhalten.—Richt durch Cosmetic und ähnliche Anwendungen auf Haut und Gesicht allein können wir dauernde Schönheit gewinnen, sondern hauptsächlich durch Reinigung des Blutes. Laßt also, die mit rauher Haut, gelben und trüben Augen, mit durch Beulen, Pimpeln etc. entstellten Gesicht, gelblichen Zahnen und überlebendem Atem befreit sind, alle schädlichen Stoffe bei Seite legen und gleichzeitig zu Dr. Walter's Vegetable Bitter's ihre Zustiftung nehmen, welches das Blut reinigt und dem ganzen System neue Gesundheit verleiht.

Herr Neissart, unser beliebter Komödien, hat den defauerten Thas. Bock Saloon an Claygate, nahe Dupont, übernommen und wird es ihm freuen, seine Bekannten und Freunde bei sich zu schen.

ORIENTAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TEMPORARY OFFICE: Room No. 3.....Platt's Hall, CORNER OF...

Bush and Montgomery streets.

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HOMES FOR THE WORKING-MEN

\$5 per Month for a Lot 100x150 EQUAL TO SIX ORDINARY LOTS.

HAYWARDS' PARK HOMESTEAD UNION,

JOINING THE TOWN OF HAYWARDS, ALAMEDA County, on the line of the Alameda & San Francisco Railroad, and Central Pacific Railroad from Oakland to Sacramento.

Access to and from the city FIVE TIMES EACH DAY.

Rich Land. Beautiful Climate. Title U. S. Patent. Lies one-half mile from the town, and two minutes' walk from the Railroad Station. Has a frontage of 3,000 feet on the San Lorenzo Creek.

Subscription Books now open at the office, No. 935 Kearny street.

DIRECTORS:

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New Advertisements.

NEW EXCELSIOR HOMESTEAD ASSOCIAT'N.

Title—United States Patent

604 Shares at \$300 Each.

Payable in Instalments of Ten Dollars per Month without Interest or Taxes.

R. J. HARRISON, of the firm of Richards & Harrison, Sansom street, President.

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Robert J. Harrison, J. Napthaly, Romain Bayerque, Theodore Meets, Josiah Applegate, Dr. Regensburger, Charles F. Wagner.

The Land secured by the Trustees of this Association adjoins the Visitation Valley on the east, and Amazon Avenue on the south, which is the Western boundary of the Excelsior Homestead Association. It is under the Highest State of Cultivation, and has been continually so since 1850. Strawberries, Grapes, Peaches, Apricots, and other Fruit abound on the premises, and winds of Summer seldom reach this tract. The climate in this spot is claimed to be as mild as any within thirty miles of this city.

On the Land are several never-failing Springs of Excellent Cold Water, and Pipes laid through Irrigate the whole tract under cultivation.

These Lands have always been esteemed as the Cream of the Rancho Canada de Guadalupe la Visitation y Rodeo Viejo, and commonly called the Italian Gardens.

Books of Subscription are now open at the office of the Company, No. 729 Montgomery street, Room 3, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. daily.

The West End Stages leave four times daily from the Terminus of the Market-street Railroads, to the grounds of the Association, and calling for passengers on the return trip. Fare 25 cents each trip.

FOR THE FAMINE FUND

MINYAN FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announce to the Hebrews of this city and country that they have rented the Large and Commodious

PLATT'S MUSIC HALL,

For the purpose of holding Divine Services on the ensuing HOLIDAYS. The proceeds will be devoted to the FAMINE FUND of Eastern Prussia.

The Best Readers have been engaged, who have volunteered their services.

The Committee would beg of the Israelites to support this worthy cause.

N. LEVY, H. DANZIGER, CH. GROSSLICH.

25

MINYAN IN AID OF THE FAMINE FUND.

In consideration of the continuous call from the Famished Provinces, the Committee of Relief in this city will this year, as they did last year, have a MINYAN in aid of their friends.

A. HOLLUB, ANSON GOLDSMITH, P. BEERWINK, JULIUS ECKMAN.

25

FOURTH OF JULY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GRAND MARSHAL will be at the Fifteenth District Court Room, corner of Washington and Montgomery streets.

Hours of Business, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Associations desiring to join in the Procession will elect and report their Marshals as soon as possible.

One Aid will be taken from each Association that reports for position in line, who will be appointed on recommendation of the Society or its Officers.

One feature of the Procession would be the Boys over ten years of age who were born in California since the discovery of gold. Parents and guardians are requested to assist in forming such an association.

A. M. WINN, Grand Marshal.

CHAPMAN & CARRO,

Contract and attend to

NIGHT WORK!

EMPTYING VAULTS, CESSPOOLS, SEWERS, YARDS, ETC.

Reinhardt, Reinigung der Abritte.

No. 222 Sutter street, above Kearny,

Established 1859.] San Francisco.

New Advertisements.

MACUIRE'S OPERA HOUSE.

616 and 618 Washington Street.

TROS. MAGUIRE, Sole Proprietor; SHERIDAN O'NEIL, Acting Manager; JOHNSON, MAGEE, Stage Manager; F. LYSTER, Musical Director.

Houses crowded every Evening.

IMMENSE SUCCESS

Of JOHNNY MACK's new Spectacular, Pantomimic, Vocal Extravaganza, entitled

LITTLE BOY BLUE!

...OR...

THE OLD WOMAN THAT LIVED IN THE SHOE!

GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY!

LITTLE BOY BLUE!

For the benefit of Ladies and Children—at REDUCED PRICES.

The performance will commence with

MURPHY & MACK'S MINSTRELS!

Corner Clay and Kearny streets.

J. L. STACKHOUSE, Business Manager; HARRY COURTAINE, Stage Manager

OPEN EVERY EVENING

With an array of Talent not to be excelled by any.

GRACE DARLEY, TILLIE PRICE, IDA FISK,

Molly Bamford, Nelly Lane, Susie Lee,

Mattie Wells, Nellie Vining,

Also—TWELVE MALE PERFORMERS of unusual excellence. Also,

Messrs. COGILL & COOPER,

...The Two Great...

Champion Clog Dancers!

AND SONG AND DANCE MEN.

Boxes \$2 50; \$3 00; \$5 00

Orchestra Fifty Cents

Parquets Twenty-five Cents

Box Seats \$1 00

Parquet Seats \$1 25

Box Seats \$1 50

Parquet Seats \$1 75

Box Seats \$2 00

Parquet Seats \$2 25

Box Seats \$2 50

Parquet Seats \$2 75

Box Seats \$3 00

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Parquet Seats \$11 75

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Box Seats \$12 50

Parquet Seats \$12 75

Box Seats \$13 00

Parquet Seats \$13 25

JAS. C. STEELE & CO.,
Chemists and Apothecaries,
Manufacturers of...

Steele's Wine of Peppermint,
FOR INDIGESTION.

AN AROMATIC TOOTH POWDER—The most
ancient Dentifrice offered for sale; contains nothing
to injure the teeth.

Steele's Glycerine—A safe and agreeable com-
pound of Cod Liver Oil.

DAVY'S FISH LOZENGE—The old and favorite
California Remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc.

ROSEMARY and Castor Oil for the Hair.
Glycerine Lotion, for the Face and Hands. Re-
moves Freckles, and prevents Tan and Sunburn.

ATRACHYL—For removing Grease and Paint
Spots, etc., from Glass, Clothing, etc., without in-
jury to the most delicate colors.

The above, with a full assortment of Drugs,
Chemicals, and Fancy Goods, can
be found at STEELE'S well known Drug Store,

NO. 521 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Between Clay and Commercial.

ATRACHYL—FOR REMOVING

MEGAMIA WINE

YANKEE WHISKEY ATTRACTION

C. O. D.

C. O'Donnell's Bitters!

Sind ein unfehlbares Mittel gegen

Unwohlsein.

R. B. Jacobs & Co.

Alteingesetzte Agenten,

No. 423 Post Street, San Francisco.

GENERAL DEPOT

Alteingesetzte Agenten bis Nordost

ORLEANS HOTEL,

(Fraser & Lippman's Hotel)

No. 117 Post Street, Nähe Kearny.

San Francisco.

Bürgen & Lomax, Eigentümer.

Das gehobene Publikum, jetzt wie stets, kommt in das

mit einem eleganten Dekor eingerichtete, gut eingerichtete, Almosen-
machen dieses Hauses befreit gelangt für Familien. Dazu
einen guten Menschen und annehmliche Bedienung, die in
Jahren zu erhalten.

Die besten Getränke und Speisen für Betteln an der Bar zu
haben.

Joseph Koch, George Bissau.

ROTH & VIDEAU,

Importeure und Händler in

Feinen Weinen,

Brändies, Provisions-

No. 809 Montgomery Straße,

zwischen Post und Pacific.

Die besten Brändies—den berühmtesten Brändies

französischen Claret,

seine vorzüglichsten Platten ausserst zu machen.

Cham pagner

der besten Brändies vorzüglich.

Durch unsere langjährige Erfahrung und diese
Importen sind wir in den Stand gesetzt, Händlern und
Konsumenten ganz besondere Vortheile zu gewähren.

Roth & Bissau,

809 Montgomery Straße, zwischen Pacific und Pacific.

Deutsche Apotheke

— von —

J. H. Drossel,

Nordwest-Ecke von Kearny und Dupont

Strassen.

Alle Rezepte werden mit der größten Sorgfalt zu irgend
einem Zeit des Tages über der Macht vorbereitet.

Deutsche Real Estate Office

Henry von Poer,

unter der deutschen Bevölkerung einflussreich und vertraut
bekannt, erlangt für die ergebene Antritt zu machen, das er

No. 506 Montgomery Straße,

zwischen Sacramento und Commercial Straßen, (Barrett's
Bank gegenüber) eine

Real Estate Office

eröffnet hat.

Der Betrieb ist bestimmt, das es eine hohe Aus-
bildung und Geschäft in allen Theilen der Stadt zum Verkauf
angeboten wird, ebenso wie alle, welche Gründungshinweise unter
den vorstehenden Bedingungen zu verkaufen wünschen, bei
mir vorzusprechen.

Wallalla!

Die Unterzeichneten erlauben sich, ihren Freunden sowie den
Publikum im Allgemeinen die höchste Anzeige zu machen, das wir
wir das bekannte Hotel.

Gute Post und Kearny Straße,
eröffnet haben, wo wir stets das beste Bier und Wein ver-
kaufen werden.

Die besten Delikatessen zu den niedrigsten Preisen.

Wisserer & Sacklum.

Zimmermann's Garten, Oakland.

Jeden Sonntag Nachmittag:

Concert und Ball!

(Eintritt frei.)

Dieser Platz eignet sich vorzüglich für Private Picnics, in
dem Gesellschaften alle möglichen Neuenkeiten haben

zu geben.

8. Oscar Bissau.

HOESCH'S

Salon und Restaurant!

No. 614 Clay Straße.

Rechter Welta-Kasse, ein ausgezeichnetes deut-
sches und amerikanisches Backware, vorzügliches
Kund zu finden, Kumbstüde, Weiß- und
Schwarzbrot, zweimal frisch per Tag.

Frische Käse in jedem Styl.

Henry Hoesch, Eigentümer.

The Hebrew.

Phil. Jacoby Herausgeber.
Conrad Jacoby Geschäftsführer.

San Francisco, June 25, 1869.

Senilleton.

Der Rabbi und der Minister.
Eine Novelle aus dem Anfang des vorigen

Jahrhunderts.

Der heimkehrende Sohn.

Wiss du, mein Sohn, schon einmal nach

längerer Abwesenheit in dem Vaterhaus zu

rückgekehrt, des Wiedersehens deiner Geschle-
ten und freundlichen, glücklichen Empfanges

gewürtigt? Wenn du da zurückkehrst voll

jugendlicher Kraft und Hoffnungen, mit dem

Werkzeug, dem du die Erfüllung deiner Erwartungen entsprochen, ein geistliches Ziel

erreicht zu haben, wiederzuerlösen im

Kreise der Deinen, gewandt wie ein Kiefer

an Bedeutung und Würde — wie glücklich

warst du da? Ob du beschreiten zu Fuß,

oder zu Fuß oder zu Wagen deinen

Weg zurücklegtest, die Entfernung schien dir

nicht enden, und die Zeit nicht reichen zu

wollen. Wie voll dein Herz, so schwer dein

Atem; o, wer da siegen könnte!

Siehe, du bist ein Jüngling, oder ist es

der leisten Hügel hinan, von dem aus er die

goldenen Zinnen der Reibenz, seiner Vater-
stadt, im lichten Sonnenstrahl erblickte sollte.

Die scharfe Last des Ränzels fühlte er nicht

zu fühlen, die Erhabung eines langen Mar-
ches nicht zu empfinden, seine Füße eisen

wie im Fluge den Hügel hinan — er ist

oben.

Da steht sie, die große, herrliche Stadt,

in der er geboren, in der er die Lage der

Kindheit verlebt, aus der er als aufstrebender

Jüngling vor mehreren Jahren geschieden

zu weiter Ferne. Sein trauriges Auge

überhaupt die breit am herrlichen Strome

sich ausdehnende Häusermasse, schnell füllt

es die bekanntesten Höfe der Uferstraße, die

großen Paläste auf, bis der Blick sich in die

kleinen Wohnungen des Vorhofs verliert.

Dort, unfern der schmalen Getreuteuerstraße

muß das freilich niedrige Dach stehen,

unter welchem eben so feurig, eben so lebhaft

schlug die Herzen schlagen, die ihm gehören.

Er sieht es nicht, aber weiß, wo er es sehen

wird. Ich komme, ich komme! jubelt sein

herz. Vater, Vater, und besser, als ich

gegangen! Ich komme, Mutter, und mit gleicher Liebe, als ich ging! Ich komme,

thiebte Schwester! Stein Herz schlägt noch

einen Namen hinan, aber ganz leise, kaum

erkenntbar...

Aber die Gefühle des Menschen wechseln

schnell, und einen gestaltet von einem Ende

zum andern. Wie werd' ich euch finden?

Was werdet ihr machen? flüsterte sein be-
wegtes Gemüth; centner schwer, fiel es ihm

auf's Herz; es könnte bei den Seinen nicht so

stehen, wie er es hofft, wie seine glühende

Hoffnung ihm als amelches vorgezeichnet.

In jenen Tagen war man noch nicht so

zufrieden, wie jetzt; ein Privattheater und

ein Familienbrief war eine Selteneit,

man wußte nicht, ob es möglich ist, ein

sohn zu bekommen, und sein Vater schrieb

es nicht auf, und sein Vater schrieb es nicht

auf, und sein Vater schrieb es nicht auf,

und sein Vater schrieb es nicht auf, und sein

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